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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 27.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-A council of war was held in Cairo A heavy storm prevailed in Eng-- Dr. Lasker's body arrived in Berlin the French forces will be made in Tonquin until the close of February. --- The mother of the late Sultan, Abdul Aziz, is dead.

Congness.-The Senate was not in sension yester-In the House F. W. Rockwell qualified as the member from the XVIIth Massachusetts Dis trict. ____ A bill was presented for the establishment of a Bareau of Animal Industry. - In Committee of the Whole the House further debated the Fitz John Porter bill.

DOMESTIC.-The delegate in Congress from Uta has written a reply to Governor Marray's message. Governor Murray has replied to recent stories to his discredit. Earthquake waves were noticed at San Francisco on Friday, The term of office of Surgeon-General Wales has expired. The Governor of Pennsylvania has appointed a commission to revise the mine laws. ____ The fertilizer factory of L. Seldner & Son, Anne Arun-

del County, Md., has been burned. Much damage was done in Xenia. Ohio, by fire yesterday The Fall River cotton spinners have decided to strike if the reduction of wages is insisted on. Fourteen persons were hurt in a coasting ac cident at Waynesboro, The Minnesota State prison at Stillwell was burned. - The Supreme Court in Buffalo appointed commissioners of the State reservation at Niagara, ----- A destructive fire occurred at Highland, N. J. CITY AND SUBURBAN,-Commissioner Thompson

and two of his surveyors testified yesterday before the Senate Committee on Cities, Sheriff Davidson and County Clerk Keenan were witnesses before the Special Assembly Committee, = General Cochrane told the Tammany General Committee why he returned to the fold. ____ The West Shore Railroad was admitted to the passenger pool.

The Board of Estimate refused to make another appropriation for coal for the poor. - At the Fanciers' Show the awarding of prizes was cor tinued. A boy was killed by a coasting acci-The counsel for the Commissioners of Rapid Transit gave an opinion as to their = Henry Blackbarn lectured on "The Pictures of the Year." - Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (412)2 grains), 85.73 cents, Stocks opened lower and were feverish and fluctuating, but closed buoyant and excited.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair and warmer weather. Temperathe yesterday: Highest, 27°; lowest, 8°; av-

So much of the work of both the Senate and the House is so uninteresting that the debate in the Fitz John Porter case is a godsend to the visitors at the National Capitol. The galleries of the House are now crowded daily, and the members are making the best of their audiences, which are much more responsive than when composed entirely of fellow-Representatives. Some telling speeches have been made, noticeably those of Mr. Horr, of Michigan, and Mr. Wise, of Virginia, yesterday.

The "pulpit sketch," which will be found on another page of this impression, relates to the rector of a church widely talked about and yet little known-the Rev. Dr. Houghton, of the Church of the Transfiguration, affectionately known as the "Little Church around the Corner." This is now one of the most flourishing of the numerous Episcopal parishes in this city. In the minds of all well-informed churchmen its name is a synonym for good works, self-sacrifice and charity in the broadest sense of the

Such crimes as have been committed on Long Island lately are indeed enough to rouse to wrath the residents of the various towns. It cannot be denied that such occurrences seriously damage the reputation of any community in which they happen. But the threats of lynching the negro who committed the Sprague assault do not help matters. Indeed they make matters worse, for lynching is the extreme of lawlessness. There are other entirely proper methods, however, that the authorities of the excited towns might adopt which would make Long Island disagreeable for tramps. Strict vagrancy ordinances rigidly enforced in every village would probably answer the purpose.

The House Committee on Commerce is re ceiving a great deal of information these days, in regard to railroads. Mr. Chauncey M Depew for the New-York Central and Mr. Blanchard of the Erie were before the committee on Friday, and yesterday Commissioner Fink gave his opinion in regard to the measures affecting railroads, particularly the Reagan and the Horr bills, now under consideration. It is the opinion of these experts that before Congress passes laws directly affecting the management of the inter-state railways, a Commission should be appointed to give the subject more

riders were injured, probably fatally, and all and the popularity of coasting will wane, at Newark and Waynesboro, at least.

The Special Assembly Committee has now held sessions enough to show the manner and the most un-American. temper in which its investigations are to be conducted. They are une quivocally good. The put up with; at the same time no disposition is manifested to twist replies to mean something which they do not. The County Clerk's and the Sheriff's office have thus far received most attention, and it is clear enough that they need it. Neither Mr. Keenan nor Mr. Davidson has appeared to advantage. They have been prompted frequently in their replies by their subordinates, thus showing how little they know personally about the duties of their respective offices. Yet these officials are paid for performing their work from \$40,000 to \$80,000 a year. They would hardly need prompting if questioned about the duties of local politicians, we presume. In a word, the committee has already discovered abuses enough in our municipal management to justify the Legislature in doing some pretty sharp work.

PLANS TO SAVE NATIONAL BANKING. The present danger to the banking system is that those who wish to save it do not agree as to the mode. There are too many plans. Several are excellent, but only one can be adopted. If those who desire to keep the National banking system alive insist upon half a dozen different plans, and vote against any except the one each thinks the best, the enemies of the system will prevail.

A bond of the United States is now ample security for notes up to its par value. The short-term bonds can hardly fall below par because the Government is redeeming them. The long-term bonds command a high premium, and would be bought in by any honest and rational Administration if they should fall near par, in preference to redemption of bonds payble at the option of the Government. If the bond is ample security for its par value, what reason is there for demanding a deposit of more than the value of notes issued? At the outset when public credit was frail and exposed to the chances of war, and specie resumption seemed impossible, there was good reason. That time has long passed. The bond deposited now yields less than 3 per cent interest, instead of over 6 per cent when the banking system was established. To exact more security than is ample is to make the abandonment of the system more probable.

Senator McPherson's bill, which the Finance Committee of the Senate has reported favorably, is not just what most friends of the National system would have preferred. It allows the issue of circulation to the parvalue of any bonds deposited, provided the amount shall not exceed the capital stock paid in. This is an exceedingly simple remedy; the question is, not whether it is the best possible, but whether it is sufficient and safe. If the bonds are in all cases a sufficient security for their par value, is there danger on the one hand that the circulation may be unduly expanded, or on the other hand that the remedy may not suffice to prevent surrender of circulation ?

The fact that the circulation was fairly maintained as long as 3 per cent bonds were plenty, though banks were required to deposit \$100,-000 bonds in order to issue \$90,000 circulation. strongly indicates that the banking system would not be generally abandoned if 3 per cents, or other bonds yielding nearly the same rate, could be used as security for their par value. It will be some years, at any rate, before the 3 per cents can be cleared away, and it may be expected that another Congress will be not more unfriendly than the present, so that a further remedy can be applied if found necessary. On the other hand, there can be no great expansion of the system without such a demand for 4 and 412 per cents that the high premium upon them will induce sales. Banks going out of the circulation business, on this account, will then be apt to balance in the main those that may go into it, and take bonds

at higher figures than now rule. It is not the question whether this plan is the best conceivable. It has the support of some influential Democrats in the Senate, and their party friends control the House. A bill which no influential Democrats in the Senate support is very apt not to become alaw. If this remedy can be applied, while one that we consider better cannot be, is it not wise to do the best thing practicable to preserve the banking system?

THE UNBALANCED BID CONTRACTS.

The explanation given to the Senate Committee yesterday, of the extraordinary unbalanced bid contracts in the Public Works Department, did not differ materially from previous statements. Commissioner Thompson | pheity of character is more rare. Public spirit, testified that the bids were "remarkable" and the contracts "unfortunate," But he thought | to the sentiment of pride rather than of comthe "enormous error" was merely the result of mistakes or perhaps carelessness on the part of ancient Roman State in which the feelthe surveyors. How the contractors were able to secure a knowledge of the real state of the ground in each case, so as to profit by the alleged errors in his department, was more than even Mr Thompson could explain. His principal surveyor, Mr. W. V. Smith, was willing to acknowledge that he had made some very bad "errors in judgment," although he was paid for his services a good sum yearly out of the city treasury-how much he could not tell.

It is to be hoped that the Legislature will take some action to save the city from further dreds of cases in point if we knew the full hislosses because of these alleged "errors in judgment." The transcripts from the Department records presented to the committee show lation, to over seventy-five millions of equal need of legislative action. It appears dollars. There are men in New-York who have that although Mr. Thompson's appropriations given away fortunes, who are still giving, and have been largely increased each year, he has still further regularly added to some of them by means of the outrageous practice of transferring alleged unexpended balances. In the second year of his administration, Mr. Thompson paid out \$193,207 more for the hire of day laborers than in the previous year. But each laborer has a vote. And that will explain a great many things in the Public Works Depart-

AN EXTRAORDINARY EFFUSION. On another page of this impression we repro-

duce from advance sheets of the Memoir of Thurlow Weed by his grandson, Thurlow Weed

particularly bad. At Newark, N. J., one has since been proud. Written in August, injured in the course of the day. At Waynes- inspired by a realization of the fact that the boro, Penn., a sled loaded with thirteen men result of the campaign then in progress was went flying down a hill at a furious rate likely to be the election of Mr. Lincoln to the of speed, when, owing to a false move Presidency. A large and varied assortment of on the part of the man who was steering, treasonable sentiments were being speken or it was turned sharply aside and upset. Four written at that time. Every leading fire-cater was in a state of eruption. But in this letter the rest were hurt. A woman who was so un- Mr. Benjamin achieves a bad eminence among fortunate as to be in the neighborhood had her his erring brothren. The scheme suggested to leg broken. A few more accidents like these, the British Consul-elegantly addressed as a "genteel stranger"-is not by any means the boldest or most defiant of the overtures made by rebels in those days. But the general verdict is sure to be that it was the most despicable,

A few months after thus putting himself on record, Mr. Benjamin rose in his place in the questions are searching, and quibbling is not United States Senate and took ostentations, not to say spectacular, leave of that body and of the Union. He referred to his passionate love of freedom as justification for his departure. He had been reminded by loyal associates that the right of secession once admitted the Federal Government became "a mere rope of sand." In his valedictory he met this point by grandil oquently exclaiming : "Better, far better, a rope " of sand, aye, the flimsiest gossamer that ever "glistened in the morning dew, than chains of iron and shackles of steel; better the wildest "anarchy with the hope, the chance, of one "hour's inspiration of the glorious breath of freedom, than ages of hopeless bondage and oppression to which our enemies would reduce us." Place this exclamation of February, 1861, alongside of the letter of August, 1860, and it is discovered to be the shabbiest sort of buncombea solid chunk of hypocrisy that would have been the despair of Pecksnifl. The henpecked husband, known to story, who had been ordered under the table, remarked to his Xantippe from that retreat, "While I have the spirit of a man I will peep." His analogue appears in the person of this Louisiana hero, who, having announced that his neck and the necks of the people of his section were rather more than willing to be compressed by the yoke of Great Britain, hastens to add that while he has the spirit of a man he will cease not, day nor night,

to shout the battle cry of freedom. We do not think the Southern people behaved very well during the era in which the "genteel | they had not been there. stranger" received this cringing epistle. We have intimated as much -once or twice-and only recur to the subject at this time to express the belief that Mr. Benjamin did not represent any considerable number of the men and women of his section in the suggestion he threw out. The Southern leaders may have been with him, but we have too good an opinion of the Southern masses to suppose that he had their sympathy in proposing to turn Dixie into a British colony.

The letter is a valuable contribution to the literature of the war period. It only needs one thing to make it perfect of its kind, and that is an abject apology for the Declaration of Independence.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

If the dead observe the proceedings of their the temperaments which belonged to us in this, how astonished the spirit of Julius Hallgarten gentleman looked in at Steinway Hall, originated from "the drafting of 500 men to and saw a multitude collecting in the driving sided paying to his memory the rare tribute of | fact they are so thick that we should think even charming characteristics of Julius Hallgarten ish legislator must experience remorse when that he seemed to be unconscious of his own they see how trustfully he has accepted their merit. Nothing delighted him more than to most colossal fictions. contribute to an object of charity or of public benefit, or to any wise scheme for the advancement of culture; and nothing distressed him more than to have his generosity advertised Some of his benefactions are just now coming to light. We have already mentioned his liberal contribution to the fund for rescuing poor children from the New-York streets, and his insistance upon secrecy in the matter. It appears that he was the prime mover in a subscription for carrying out an old plan of Theodore Thomas's, to give free concerts to the working classes, and that shortly before his death he privately forwarded to Dr. Adler \$1,000 to be used for this purpose. He was the founder of prize-fund in connection with the National Academy of Design, and there is probably no reason why the fact should not now be disclosed that he meditated the foundation of a musical prize-fund also. We know of other projects of an artistic character to which he gave liberal assistance, contriving, however, that his name should be kept back. He was a man of remarkable kindness; his will shows that; but perhaps the most notable thing about him was the union of great public spirit with a singular and engaging modesty.

The charity which does good by stealth and blushes to find it fame has been a common type of virtue for eighteen hundred years. The combination of public spirit with extreme simas distinguished from charity, is nearly allied passion. It was a favorite civic virtue of the ing of pity for others' misfortunes was almost unknown. It was vain and self-conscious. The purely unselfish ambition to advance the prosperity, distinction, comfort, elegance, education, and refinement of the community, without any thought of personal advantage or of posthumous honor, is wholly a product of our modern civilization. We have had some signal examples of it in America. We had one in the unassuming career of Peter Cooper. We should find huntory of private benefactions to American colleges, amounting, according to a recent calcuwill give as long as God spares them, but of whose benefactions to the community probably no full record can ever be made.

Julius Hallgarten was a man of this stamp; and it is in men of this stamp that a great deal of the hope of our country lies. We are too fierce in the scramble for wealth; we set too high a value upon material success; we pay an exaggerated respect to money; but there is a saving nobility in the character of a people among whom the virtue of public spirit appears in such illustrious purity.

some accident caused by carelessness in from the secoding Louisiana Senator, of whose they "fooled him to the top of his bent," They studies as a pulpit sensation he has done enjoying this sport. Yesterday's record is fame as a great lawyer the country represented themselves as a peaceful, inoffensive, loyal, patriotic people, who only desired boy was killed and eight others were 1860, to the British Consul in this city, it was to lead quiet and well-regulated lives, and who, barring the triffing eccentricity called polygamy, were distinguished from the rest of the American people solely by their superior virtues and industry. The picture drawn of them by this credulous and simple member of Parliament is truly Arcadian, while their history is so transfigured under his hand that one wonders how so pure and good and harmless a people should ever have incurred the dislike of their neighbors. Mr. Barclay was evidently careful to that the metropolis of the golden shore contains so abstain from seeking information outside of the | many people of that sort makes it as much an ob-Mormon fold, for he ingenuously observes that | ject of genuine sympathy as Boston itself. It cer-"it is not easy to discover the grounds of the hos- tainly is not a fact calculated to turn toward 'tility-I might say antipathy-toward the Mormons manifested by Americans in the 'Eastern States"; and then he glances casually at a possible origin of this feeling thus: "Stories 'are related of attacks by the Mormons on 'emigrant trains to California in the early 'days, and of deeds of bloodshed, but such fully authenticated."

When a traveller undertakes to instruct his countrymen, and especially when he undertakes to present a "new view" of a subject on which the general mind has long since been made up, he ought at least to know something about his theme. But Mr. Barelay does not know anything about it except what the Mormons have told him, and it is plain that they have not told him the interesting history of the Mountain Meadows massacre, nor of the trial, conviction and execution of John D. Lee and Porter Rockwell for their participation in that terrible crime; nor of the many murders and assassinations perpetrated by the Danites in the early history of the Utah settlement; nor of the immorality which caused the Mormons to be driven out of Illinois and Missouri. But the color of the whole article is Mormon, as may be seen by the absurd statement that "the people of the *United States are indebted to Brigham Young and the Mormons for the assistance they rendered in constructing the railway and tele-'graph lines over a very difficult portion of the route." The truth is that Brigham Young and the Mormons simply took contracts to do grading over some of the very easiest parts of the road, and made money out of it. The work would of course have been done all the same if

Another piece of wild and preposterous nonense gravely advanced by Mr. Barclay is the expression of a belief that "the 'animosity to Mormonism is principally due to the efforts of the host of hungry office-seekers who would find Incrative posts in Utah were the Mormons disfranchised, and by the missionaries from the Eastern States who come to turn the Movmons from the error of their ways, and whose income depends on the strength of the feelings 'they can excite in their supporters." As Mr. squeers remarked on a celebrated occasion, 'Here's richness!" We doubt whether anyhing quite equal to Mr. Barclay's "new view" has appeared since Jules Janin undertook to write his famous criticism upon "Nicholas Nickleby" from the peculiarly advantageous point of view of absolute ignorance of the Engsurvivors, and if we retain in the next world lish language, Mr. Barelay's supposititious office-seckers and Eastern missionaries certainly justify the title of his article, but we are inand gentle eyes expanding with wonder, and | idea from his own inner consciousness. Next the face flushing with embarrassment (if in originality to this brilliant conception is Mr. ghostly faces flush), as the modest Barclay's saggestion that polygamy may have form the Mexican battalion from the small storm to celebrate his good deeds, and the great | community at Council Bluffs," But the eu-Philharmonic Society over which he once pre- | tire article abounds with gems of this kind. In a musical mourning. It was one of the most | the wicked Mormons who "stuffed" the Brit-

MR. NEWTON'S CHOICE OF METHODS The Rev. Mr. Newton's sermons and lectures on the Bible continue to excite controversy and discussion. In his own communion he is condemned by those who believe that the great religious need of the age is positive preaching and that the chief drawback to the progress of Christianity is a negative and clastic theology. A prominent clergyman preaching a week ago in Brooklyn did not hesitate to pronounce Mr. Newton insane, and intimated that this was the deliberate judgment of those who knew the man and had studied the Biblical criticism of the day. Undoubtedly there are many clergymen in and out of that religious body who believe that the Christian cause would be materially strengthened if this outspoken critic were tried for heresy and deposed from the ministry. On the other hand Mr. Newton finds apologists among the Broad Churchmen, who without identifying themselves too closely with his theological views are jealous of the liberty they themselves enjoy of believing and preaching Christian truth, not necessarily as it has come down to them from the Fathers of the Church, significance. but as it is reasoned out, explained and rendered more intelligible by the art of modern criti-

This diversity of views respecting Mr. Newton's theology does not stand in the way of a general agreement in regard to his method of opening and conducting the discussion. That method is condemned alike by Christian ministers and laymen. Dr. Rylance expressed it | Capitat. He is tall, slender, and straight as an forcibly in a talk with a Tribune reporter arrow. His hair is gray, but his step is clastic, and quoted in yesterday's issue. "The pulpit," he said, "is not the place from which to launch these questions, the audience being without the training and the data to appreciate as a whole the discussion and the field of higher criticism," Mr. Newton's argument would naturally have been addressed to an audience familiar with the principles and canons of Biblical criticism. Instead of advertising a course of sermons on the errors of the Bible, he might have written judgment of theologians. When it be came clear that his logic was unanswerable and that his conclusions were a help rather than a hindrance to an enlightened faith, it would have been time to open the subject for popular

What is the criticism upon Mr. Newton's utterances offered by clergymen of liberal views, who in many respects are in sympathy with him? It is briefly this: that he has accepted hypotheses which have been proposed by ingenious scholars, but have not been proved; that in eliminating what he considers mythical elements and legendary traditions, he has assumed the validity and genuineness of myths and legends the historical value of has exceeded the positive knowledge of the

mischief.

SULLIVAN-AND A SUGGESTION.

Gentlemen who are fond of taking low view, of human nature will find much to encourage them in the account of the reception which San Francisco accorded to John L. Sullivan. If instead of being a professional bruiser and proprietor of a flash sample-room" he had been a great military hero, a popular author, a distinguished statesman, he could scarcely have excited more attention-such as it was. It is estimated that 6,000 of his "ad mirers" gave him welcome on his arrival. The fact San Francisco the eyes of emigrants who have not learned how to put up their fists. Mr. Sullivan would seem to have been intoxicated by the enthusiastic greeting which he inspired. Perhaps, on second thought, that was not the name of the liquor. At all events, he did not appear to good advantage. It is reported that "the sparring was a disappointment." This statement warrants the stories have not, so far as I am aware, been suspicion that he failed to kill any of the local

P. S .- The New-York Times, which is constantly boasting by implication that its largest circulation is among the worst people, can be counted upon to take offence at the above. It may justly claim that THE TRIBUNE, in standing for the peace and good order of society against Sullivan and his kind, is representing "the best people," at whom The Times loves to sneer, rather than the worst people, to whom it prefers to cater. We admit the force of the reasoning, and suggest to our disturbed neighbor that it can get even with THE TRIBUNE and "the best people" by coming out with a double-leaded article defending Sullivan's aims and achievements, and demonstrating that the sparring at San Francisco was not a disappointment, but at once a delight and an inspira-

The principal effect of the discovery of murders on Long Island seems to be to incite other murders. The temptation to assail isolated farmers and their wives in that region appears quite irrisistible to the undeveloped criminals there, and if there are many more similar crimes we shall begin to apprehend a general massacre of the farmers. In fact, the farm-house assaults to murder are rapidly becoming

One of the saddest of the tales of hunger and suffering which have appeared lately is that entitled 'A Patagonian Cannibal in Want," now going the rounds of the newspapers. That this once happy savage should be reduced in a free country, flowing with missionames and honey, to a state of starvation is indeed distressing. He looked across the broad and populous continent, like the shipwrecked mariner on the boundless ocean, and was forced to exclaim " People, people everywhere and not a man

"Let us know," says The World, "if the people still rule and have the power to select their own government." Precisely That is the object of Senator Sherman's resolution of inquiry into the Southern outrages. We are glad to find our Democratic contemporary so ready to join The Tribune and the Republican party in exposing anti-republican methods at the South.

The alleged defiance of the French by the new Queen of Madagascar is a tolerably safe position so ging as the French confine themselves to naval combardments which result only in the occasional daughter of stray pigs, and the destruction of British property. In fact, so far the only serious damage inflicted has been upon the English merchants, the natives on the coasts having nothing to must have been by the memorial service held clined to think that he did not get this informa- destroy and simply running into the interior in honor of the mortal Hallgarten last Thursday | tion from the Mormons. It is so essentially ex- when the firing begins. The English press and afternoon. We can almost imagine the clear of otic that we suspect him of having evolved the public are under the circumstances not without reason in their complaint that the French operations in Madagascar appear to be directed mainly if not solely against British property-owners. The fact is that the French cannot effect anything against the Hovas unless they land a considerable spedition, and march into and occupy the country At present they have their hands full with Tuni and Tonquin, however, and though they evidently ntertain designs of conquest against the Malagasy ople, they are not in a position to carry them out Meanwhile the English grievance is liable to become embarrassing, if not formidable, and it may become necessary for the French Government to decide between making war effectively or abandoning the

The people of Winchester, Virginia, are just now greatly exercised over the sudden metamorphosis of a young woman into a man. Strange as this incident is, however, there are precedents for it, while there are no precedents to guide the country in conjecturing what the Democratic party may next turn into.

It has been said of women that they delight in forbidden fruit ever since that little contretowns in the Garden of Eden. The Russian Government, however, does not appear to believe this, for by way of keeping the female medical students from beco Nihilists it first forbids them to plot, and then locks them all up together every night. This is a strange policy, and well calculated to render the daylight work of the fair girl graduates more dangerous than ever.

The Ilbert bill has been enacted totalaw by magistrates and sessions indges the authority to try foreigners, that is to say, Europeans, but it neutralizes this concession by providing that all Europeans shall be entitled to seven out of twelve jurors from their own countrymen. Originally it was a good measure, but as finally passed it has little

PERSONAL.

The oldest prelate of the Church of England is the Right Reverend Richard Durnford, Bishop of Chichester, aged eighty-one; and the youngest, Bishop Wilberforce, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged

General Pleasonton is a familiar figure at the he is considered to be one of the most entertaining story-tellers in Washington.

I. G. Wood, author of "Homes Without Hands," whose lectures at the Cooper Institute last month excited so much interest and drew large audiences. is now lecturing in Boston and other cities of Massachusetts. After one of his lectures, the people stormed the platform and were so eager in their demonstrations of friendship that he was compelled to whisper an attendant to turn off the gas, and to escape in the darkness.

Monsignor Capel has been somewhat indisposed a book for the patient study and the deliberate for the last two days in Washington. The severity of the season has told on him, and his medical adviser says it would be rash, for him to undertake at present the promised lecturing tour in the West. He has therefore postponed till after Easter his journey westward, and will return to Washing-ton after having fulfilled certain obligations in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, He will leave Washington for New-York on Tuesday and will be the guest of Mrs. Havemeyer.

Lord Aberdare, president of the British Royal Geographical Society, has written the following letter to Mrs. Emma De Long, wido v of the late

commander of the Jeannette expedition: 'MADAM: In the name and on behalf of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, it is with feelings of warm sympathy that I convey to you the congratulations of that body on the publication of the journals of your late gallant husband. which has not yet been ascertained; and that in | If anything could increase the regret that is felt by indiscriminately mingling fact and theory he geographers at the loss of Lieutenant De Long, it from which he had calculated a clear profit, over and would be the evidence which abounds in his jourthorough investigation than a busy House committee can possibly do.

Coasting is an exciting pastime. None the less so, indeed, because it is dangerous. Almost every day now brings news of less than the less so, indeed, because it is dangerous. Almost every day now brings news of less so, indeed by investigation than a busy House thorough investigation than a busy House committee can possibly do.

Almost every day now brings randow, Fauriow viced by ins grandson, Fauriow viced by instance and eighty-one deltars and eighty-one deltars, and eighty-one deltars nals of those noble qualities which endeared him to

that geography and science has sustained, and to request the widow of Lieuteuant De Long to accept our heartfelt sorrow, a orrow which is shared not only by geographers, but by all who admire those qualities which were so eminently displayed in the life of her late gallant husband. I have the honor to remain, Madam, your very obedient servant, ABERDAKE."

DUBLIN, Jan. 26,-Francis Hugh O'Cahan O'Donnell, member of Parliament for Dungarvan, a Home Ruler, will make a literary tour in America after the prorogation of Parliament.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

THE DECREASE IN CRIME. Police Superintendent Walling .- I am not one of those who believes that the world is growing worse instead of etter. So far as my observation has extended, I am satisfied that there is less crime to-day than there has ever been before since the war. It is certain that the umber of arrests each week is smaller than formerly, There is not much difference, however, in the amount of runkenness.

RESULTS OF INSPECTING TEA

William Maegregor, tea importer.-The deficiency of nore than eleven million pounds in the ten imports fast year as compared with the previous year is not altogether due to the passage of a National law against the aportation of adulterated teas, but it is in larger part due to the low-price markets. The great beom of 1879 exulted in a general demoralization of the trade both here and in China. Then followed the shipment of spurious teas-the sweepings and the most vile adulteraas-from Ping Saey, and the enforcement of the act against them has given general satisfaction among tea raporters. The amount of spurious teas condemned by Inspector Davies was 325,000 pounds, and this will result in great good to to the tea trade. The green teas imported last year were of a much higher average grade than in former years, and the total importations for the last four years were: 18-0, 81,746,401 pounds; 1881, 79,986,719 pounds; 1882, 74,507,840 pounds; 1883, 63,000,000 pounds. The imports of last year were Greens, 12,000,000 pounds; Blacks (all kinds), 18,500,000 pounds; Japans, 32,500,000 pounds.

A BIT OF OHIO POLITICS.

J Edwin Spear, late managing editor Concinnati En-quirer.—There is some talk that Bookwalter opposed Pendleton for Senator Bookwalter told me only three weeks before the cancus that when he was running for Governor of Ohio, Mr. Pendleton was the only Mossback who treated him decently. To my knowledge Pendleton did all he could for Bookwalter. There were four candididates for the gubernatorial nomination from Cincinnati General Banning, Theodore Cook, The Jerian and John Follett. After Bookwalter's nomination there was much orcness. Pendleton gave a dinner at the Oneen City hab to Bookwalter, these genilemen and about a dozen eading politicians, the purpose and result of which were o heal up all dissensions. If Bookwaiter was unfriendly to Pendleton lately, it was because his ear was filled with

BEN BUTLER AND THE FREE TRADERS.

W. A. A. Carsey, labor organizer,—Ben Butler has shaken "Lee Crandall, who was trying to get the Genral up as an independent candidate. I have positive inormation that Butler will not allow the use of his transa my connection that will play into the hands of the free called to meet at Chicago this fail will be capable of deiding whether there shall be a third party candidate or ot. One thing is dead certain, the convention will take such action as will forward the protective taciff principle

HARLEM AMUSEMENT SEEKERS.

John W. Hamilton, Manager Mount Morres Theater. --Has a thracre in Harlem proved a success! Well, when I opened here a year ago my friends were scoptical, and said I wouldn't stay here two weeks. I must adult I was not wer sangulae, yet here I am still, and likely to remain The undertaking did seem a bold one at first, but it has proved successful beyond my anticipations; it seems that t was just what the Bariem people needed. There is a large precentage of anniscment seeking people who would not go down-town to a theatre more than once in six menths, and they make it a practice to come here once a week. We are crowded every night. We do not have the Madisons Square runs of 100, 200 and 300 nights, but we have a different play every week.

AWFUL PERIL OF THE MEXICAN NAVY. Captain John Rettig. Communder of the Steamship City of Meroda.—Do you mean to say that you have not heard of the narrow escape from destruction of one-half of the Mexican Navyt Why, where are your telegraph and your other facilities for gathering news that you have to walt for a steamer to bring you such information ! Wellsince you haven't heard of it, I will give it to you and you may have it exclusive—excepting, of course, the Mexican newspapers. It happened just this way: On January 2 the entire Mexican Navy was lying at anchor in Frontera harbor, when there came up one of those terrillo northers," or what they call in Buncos Ayres the pampero." The Libertad, the largest of the Mexican var vessels, was lifted up as by a tidal wave and swept ashore, and there she laid until we arrived at Frontera and pulled her off. I expect the Mexican Congress will vote me an order and other honors for my very distin guished services in saving their Navy. Any other naval Mexican Navy was almost destroyed, and they only have

REPORTS IN SENSATIONAL NEWSPAPERS

L. J. N. Stark, President of the Dock Commission .- It is certainly remarkable how some newspapers will pervert facts for the sake of sensation. I have observed this mare particularly of late, and can congratulate The Taisung that its reports are so generally correct and excellent. In the reports of our Board meeting yesterday some of the reporters, drew on their imagination, and published what purported to be a lively till between Mr. Laimbeer and myself, which was wholly false.

GENERAL NOTES.

On the morning of November 28, at 9:41 o'clock, Paris time, M. Cornu, the French astronomer, observed at Courtenay (Loiret), that rare phenomenon a white rainbow, an account of which he has lately for alshed to the French Academy of Sciences. The sun, which was very pale, rose in the mists of level bands of cloud. A thick hear frost covered the ground and a light fog thinly veiled the sky, which was clear of clouds to-ward the zenith, Opposite the sun a great white are without a trace of tridescence was figured on the log.

Thirty carp, three or four inches in length, were received in San Diego County, in Southern Cali-fornia, last March, from the United States Fish Commission, and placed in a fresh-water pond. For two or three weeks thereafter they were frequently seen in the bright water, and then they suddenly disappeared and gave no further sign until the first day of the new year, when the owners of the pond, determined to learn their fate, drew the water down to a low point. there they were, every one of them, but grown to a size almost beyond belief. "Why, they were from ten to fifteen inches in length," writes one of the owners to The San Francisco Bulletin, " and as broad-shouldered and fat as a log, weighing from three to six pennds each. How will that do for the first summer after importation? I am not aware that any other slipments of these carp were made to Southern California, but it would seem as if their success here was well assured, which is very fortunate, as no fish are found in the streams in this vicinity, all the streams slocking before they reach the ocean, except in extreme high water.

The Hungarian town of Szegedin, which was swept almost out of existence by the fleeds of 1879, has wonderfully verified the prediction of the Eusperur, when he visited the ruins, that it would soon be a tiner place than it had ever been before. Nearly everything that was artificial in the old Szegedin was ugly. houses were badly built, the streets were badly paved, when they were paved at all, and dust or mud, according to the weather, reigned supreme. "The new Szegediu, writes a Vicana correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, " is a city of palaces. Never before, except in the case of Chicago, has a ruined town had such a rapid and magnificent resurrection. The centre of the Magyar Nether-lands has become the most beautiful city in Hungary, excepting, of course, the capital its new theatre, opened by the King on October 14, is second to mine in the country in respect to elegance. Its new from bridge which spans the Danube at Rada Festh. Its streets are well-paved and lighted, a university is about to be added to its institutions, and it abounds in monumental buildings in the Austrian and French styles."

At last a definite statement of what patrons of that delightful form of entertainment known as the oyster supper may reasonably expect to get for their money, has gone upon the record of a court of justice. At Baltimore last Wednesday, Mr. Frank Themas, a fashiouable gentleman of color, appealed to the City Court for damages from the ewners of a public hall who, having leased to him the premises for the purposes of an oyster supper, subsequently annulled the lease. Mr. Thomas had already sold 458 tickets at twenty-five cents each, above all expenses, of seventeen cents on every ticket sold, or a total of seventy-seven dollars and eighty